

272

ZENOBIA Conquered Egypt.

272

Zenobia defeated

272

1912 Dates J-BK

ZENO BIA

Queen of Palmyra.

Began to rule about 267 AD

Conquered Egypt; but ALEX HEMESA
was overwhelmed by Aurelian (272)

The defeat of the SUTHONGI & MARCOMANNI left Aurelian free to deal with the recessionist eastern and western provinces of the empire. In the spring of 272, he led his Army eastwards, first crossing the Danube to inflict a final crushing defeat on the Goths, then organizing the abandonment and evacuation of the province of DACIA to stabilize the northern frontier. He was now ready to confront the PALMYRENE ruler

ZENOBIAN, who controlled all the territory between Egypt and Asia Minor. The 1st battle was fought at IMMAE, 26 mi east of Antioch. By careful strategy Aurelian neutralized the threat posed by the PALMYRENE heavy cavalry and gained a complete victory. Antioch fell the following day, and Zenobia & her forces retreated south to Emesa. Here a 2nd battle was fought, in which again Aurelian defeated the Palmyrenes. During this battle, the club-wielding auxiliares from Palestine made a particularly significant impact on Palmyrene heavy armor.

Zenobia retreated to her Capital

Persecution of Christians
under Aurelian

Zenobia retreated from Edessa to Palmyra, the oasis-city to make a final stand. Palmyrene defenders began to run short of food during the siege by Aurelian. She set off in person for the Persians to seek help riding a fast camel. Aurelian sent horsemen in pursuit who managed to capture her just as she was about to cross the EUPHRATES. Palmyra surrendered. The city itself was spared.

and the eastern provinces were taken
back peacefully into the Roman Empire.

Palmyra, under ODEATHUS, was for a time free from the tutelage of Rome.

Zenobia, wife of Odenathus, was called "Queen of Palmyra, and of the East."

After many victories for Palmyra and an attempt on the part of the Queen to take Egypt, she

was herself defeated and taken
Captive by AURELIAN who
destroyed the City.

Battle of EMESA (Hims)

Ancient city in central Syria.

Site of defeat of forces of
Zenobia (d. after 272) of Palmyra
by Roman under Emperor
Aurelian (c. 212-275)

Flavius Valerius Constantinus had begun life at Naissus in Moesia as the illegitimate son of Constantius by his legal concubine Helena, a barmaid, from BITHYNIA

Constantine received only a meager education and took up soldiering early and proved his valor in the west against Egypt and Persia

Constantine escaped from his watchers
and rode night & day across Europe
to join his father at Boulogne and shore
in a British Campaign. The Gallie Army
deeply loyal to the humane Constantine,
came to love his handsom, brave & energetic
son and when his father died at York (306)

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Aurelian ceded part of Dacia
to the Goths.

272

Aurelian repulses the Alemanni
and surrounds Rome with
a new military wall.

Suppression of TETRICUS, the
Gallic "Augustus".

27 Feb. 272 (or 273)

Probable date of birth of
Constantine the Great
FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS

Father: CONSTANTIUS I CHLORUS
MOTHER: HELENA

272 AD

Aurelian's Great Persecution
of the Christians.